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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY *Germany (Russian Zone)*

DATE DISTR. 1 April 1952

SUBJECT *Developments at Optik Carl Zeiss VEB, Jena,  
and Optik Schott und Genossen VEB, Jena*

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1. Possible deportation of technicians and equipment

- a. During September 1951, ten Russian civilian engineers have been in Optik Carl Zeiss VEB, Jena and three Russian civilian engineers in Optik Schott und Genossen VEB, Jena. They have been concentrating mainly on the glass and optical branches and showing considerable interest in production. During this time they have noted the foundations and construction of equipment, together with the machine numbers and any special technical data.
- b. In addition, the Russians have registered the names of certain engineers and specialists. In both factories there are now rumors that another forced transfer of specialists will take place in the near future, similar to that which took place at the end of the war. The possible deportation is rumored to be to Russia or a satellite country. If this transfer occurs, it is probable that a large number of specialists will flee to Western Germany or to Berlin.
- c. The total number of Zeiss specialists destined by the Russians for transfer is not known. About 24 Schott und Genossen specialists are so earmarked. These include the Schmelzmeister\* of the optical smelting plant (Schmelzbetrieb), Gerlach, fuu, and the chief of the optical research laboratory, Ritze, fuu.

2. Production of the A-1 bombsight at Carl Zeiss

The name of this equipment, A-1, is that originally given by the Zeiss firm. The equipment was first developed in 1939 and production began in 1940. In 1942, a new type was developed and produced. A special order for 240 of the A-1 was given by the Russians to Zeiss in 1950. This order was to be completed

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-2-

over a short period; no subsequent orders have been given. The equipment was sent directly to Moscow and corresponded to the type produced in 1939-1940. Speed and heights and resultant course (direction details) (Nautische Werke) were registered on a single scale, fixed on the right-hand side of the equipment. The sights are no longer being produced.

50X1-HUM

3. Television equipment

a. Carrier plates (Traeger Platten). These plates, needed by Electro-Fein-Mechanik, Mittweida (and incorporated there in parts destined for television sets built at Sachsenwerk Radebeul\*\*\*), have now passed the research section of Schott und Genossen. The first specimens have gone to Mittweida for approval. No reply has yet been received from Mittweida.

b. Television screen discs (Bild-Schirm-Scheiben)

- 1) Since the beginning of 1951 there have been arguments between Schott und Genossen and the Sachsenwerk, Radeberg, about the delivery to the latter of television screen discs. These discs, 232 x 187 mm, are to be built into cathode ray tubes.
- 2) In order to produce a clear television picture, these discs require a high standard of cutting and polishing to be bubble-free (Blasen-freiheit). Formerly, two slim plate glass discs (Spiegel-Glas-Scheiben) were cemented together for these discs. As at present there is no plate glass (Spiegel-Glas) and former reserves are exhausted, a search is being made for a substitute. Trials are being made using Jenaer-Glas (Tafel Glas K 13), a drawn glass. As this drawn glass has a mat surface, the discs must be ground and polished.
- 3) A shipment of 450 of these discs has recently been sent to Sachsenwerk Radeberg. If this delivery is satisfactory, 10,000 more must be delivered by the end of 1951 and 60,000 must be delivered in 1952.

Infrared signalling equipment (Lichtsprechgeraete)

50X1-HUM

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the necessary electrical equipment for this apparatus.

Comment: Smelting foreman.

Comment: Previously usually referred to as an aerial gunners' training device.

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Comment: Probably Sachsenwerk Radeberg (SAG Kabel).

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